SELECTED PSALMS PHASE 1 PSALM 32 Part A Answer for Review Questions

1. Answer:

- (a) The title of Psalm 32 is: "A Psalm of David, Maschil."
- (b) "Maschil" indicates that this is an instructive or didactic psalm.
- (c) There are thirteen *Maschil* psalms:32, 42, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 74, 78, 88, 89, 142. Page 5

2. Answer:

(a) Penitence (b) song (c) ransom (d) rejoicing (e) grace (f) dealt (g) sorrow (h) ignorance Page 6

3. Answer:

- (a) An equivalent word for "blessed" is "happy" (Psa. 32:1.
- (b) Some areas in which it is applicable:
 - (1) It shows the happy condition, the state of mind; the happy prospects (outlook, future, etc.) of one whose sins are forgiven.
 - (2) Etc.

For more information, see Page 7.

4. Answer:

Upon our repentance, the transgression is *forgiven*; that is, the obligation to punishment which we are subjected to by sentence of the law. *Forgiveness* delivers us from such punishment.

For more information, see Pages 8-9

5. **Answer:**

Item (b) . . . makes us loathsome to ourselves.

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6. **Answer:**

(a) Propitiation (b) making (c) sin (d) trusted (e) itself (f) Beloved (g) enjoy (h) antepast (antepast: foretaste). Page 9

7. Answer:

To "impute" means to reckon, to place on one's account.

When God forgives us, He removes all sins from our account; as a result, we are no longer guilty before Him!

For more information, see Pages 9-10.

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8. Answer:

The irrevocable fact is, we must go to God in thorough earnestness, that is without any deceit or craftiness in presenting ourselves to Him.

For more information, see Pages 10-11.

9. Answer:

- (a) The four evils mentioned in Psalm 32:1-2 are:
 - (1) *Transgression* (v. 1): the word primarily expresses a rebellion against God and His laws (Isa. 58:1; 59:2; etc.).
 - (2) "Sin" (v. 1): stating it simple . . . sin is falling short or missing the mark (Rom. 3:23) . . . sinfulness produces transgression (1 John 3:4; 5:17; etc.).
 - (3) Etc.
- (b) To remove these evils, three acts are mentioned: (1) "Forgiven" (v. 1) (2) "Covered" (v. 1) (3) "Does not impute" (v. 2).
- (c) **Etc.**

For more information, see Pages 11-12

10. Answer:

Although aware of his sin, nevertheless, he was unwilling to confess, instead he made every effort to conceal it in his own heart.

For more information, see Pages 13-14.

11. Answer:

- (a) False
- (b) The meaning here is that his sorrow was so great as to lead to make lead to make loud and passionate cries; and this completely describes the condition of a mind under deep trouble at the remembrance of sin and the apprehension of the wrath of God.

For more information, see Pages 14-15.

12. Answer:

David acknowledged that the hand of God was upon him day and night (Psa. 32:4). For more information, see Page 15.

13. Answer:

Item (d) . . . so that he could not throw it off

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14. Answer:

In all David's sufferings – physical, spiritual, mental, emotional – he felt the chastening hand of God weighing heavy upon him. Because he refused to deal with his sin, God brought him to the place of acknowledging and repenting (1 Cor. 11:31;32; Heb. 12:5-11; etc.).

For more information, see Pages 15-16.

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15. Answer:

It was as if he was saying: I have had enough, I have borne the dreadful pressure of my guilt as long as I could. I have done everything to conceal and suppress my conviction, but I found no relief. Now my mind is made up to confess!

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16. Answer:

- (a) False.
- (b) During David's period of resisting God, the LORD's loving hand of discipline bore heavier upon him, crushing his heart. He was now in total submission to God and willing to go to Him with a broken heart (Psa. 51:17).

For more information, see Page 17.

17. Answer:

(a) Tranquility (b) comfort (c) forgiveness (d) sincerely (e) penitent (f) confess (g) forgiven. Page 17

18. Answer:

From "acknowledgment" the two distinct concepts derived are:

- (a) The acknowledgement of faith (in God, Christ, or a particular doctrine).
- (b) The acknowledging or confession of sins before God.

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19. Answer:

When David finally humbled himself in true penitence before God, the Father withdrew His heavy hand of discipline and extend His healing hand of grace. Etc.

For more information, see Page 19.

20. Answer:

The most widely used and accepted definition for "Selah" is: it is a liturgical term indicating a pause in the music. It is a pause of reflection. Some scholars say that it is indicating: "to pause and think about this." See Page 20.